New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1579. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

to speak for others, but were we in ox, and could there be a choice in so unpleasant a process, we should certainly desire to be cut up by one of those gentlemen in white frock and blue ribbon of the garter, who passed in all the pride and panoply of boisterdom just now.

Three great mass meetings to-night, FILLMORE, BUCHANAN and FREMONT. Last evening W. H. FAY, of New-York, poured out to some thousands of Fremonters a Niagara of eloquence—a perfect phlegethon of hissing, howling, snathing, fretting, and glittering expression. What with all this, the lookings of cat-wauls all day, and of the "great American frigadilian" at the Chestnut all the evening, the ears of this good city are pretty fiercely strung.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9.

GOV. POLLOCK made a speech at the dinner a the Agricultural Fair to-day. Hon. JOHN A. KING, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-York was among the guests.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Separate Telegraph Co. Offices in Hanover st., and 21 Broadway. Main Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

Movements of President Pierce.

HIS RECEPTION ON BOARD THE WABASH, AND DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Thursday, Oct. 9.

This forenoon, the President, accompanied by the Mayor and other gentlemen, visited the frigate *Wabash*, when he was received with the usual salute from the Navy Yard. He is expected to sail in the *Wabash* at about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The party, at Commodore NEWTON'S last night, was attended by the officers of the *Wabash* and *Vandalia*, and by the *élite* of Portsmouth. It was a very brilliant affair.

The *Wabash* weighed anchor shortly after five P. M., and proceeded to sea with the President on board. A salute was fired from Fort Constitution. The yards of the *Wabash* were manned, and the warm and hearty cheers given by the sailors were responded to by the immense crowd assembled on the shore to witness the departure of the President. The reception of the President in this city has been of the most warm, cordial, and gratifying character.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

A meeting was held at the City Hall, this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the President on his return to this city. The meeting organized by the appointment of the Mayor as Chairman. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee of sixty to make all the necessary arrangements. Several speeches, complimentary to the President, and approving of his Administration, were made.

Political Gatherings.

MEETINGS OF THE REPUBLICANS, AMERICANS AND DEMOCRATS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The whole city is a scene of political excitement to-night, each of the three parties having mass meetings—the Republicans at Independence-square, the Americans at Centre-square, and the Democrats at Second and Dock-street-square.

The Republican meeting was very large, and the speaking was from four stands. Over the principal stand were the words "FREMONT and FREMONT," formed by jets of gas. While the speaking was going on, a procession of Fillmore men passed the square, when the two masses joined in cheering the Union ticket.

Among the speakers at the Fillmore meeting was JAMES B. CLAY, son of HENRY CLAY. He made a short speech declaring his wish to be placed right on the record, believing that he had followed in the footsteps that his father would have trod had he lived to see the present crisis.

DEDICATION OF A ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 9.

Last night, the Rocky Mountain Hut in this place, erected in honor of FREMONT and DAYTON, was dedicated. Speeches were made by Hon. HORACE GREELEY and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., of New-York. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The Hut was crowded to such excess that a large number outside retired a short distance and were addressed by J. Y. FOSTER, Esq., of the Newark *Mercury*, and Mr. CLARK, of Rahway. The First, Second and Third Wards, and the German Clubs, of this city, together with Clubs from Newark and Rahway, were in attendance. The Fremont and Dayton Glee Club, of New-York, was received with enthusiasm, and discoursed some excellent music. All passed off harmoniously and without disturbance.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN STROUDSBURG, PA.

STROUDSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Republicans held a large meeting here to-day. Speeches were made by Governor RANDALL and others.

Democratic, American and Whig Coalition in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Buchanan Democrats and Fillmore Americans and Whigs of this County and Congressional District have made a complete coalition here to-day, on the County and Congressional nominations. For Congress, WILLIAM C. FOWLER, formerly a Minister and Professor in Amherst College, and a Hunker-Whig, was agreed upon by both Conventions.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Americans and Republicans have fused their Assembly, City and all Congressional tickets, except in the Fourth District, where Judge KELLY is the Republican candidate.

Florida Election.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

Returns from the Florida election indicate that the Americans have carried Duvall County by 155 majority, and the Democrats Escambia County by 20 majority.

Congressional Nominations.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Americans of the Thirty-second District, to-day, nominated, by acclamation, Hon. S. G. HAVENS for reelection to Congress.

Appraisement of the Delaware Reservation Lands in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Indian Department has had the Delaware "Reservation" lands appraised according to treaty. The lands lie in the valley of the Kansas from its mouth and westward. They are supposed to be the best in the United States. Of the two hundred thousand acres to be sold on the 17th of November, not one is said to be inferior to the best in the valley of the Miami or the Scioto.

Although the land is of such immense value the body of it has been appraised at only one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; the lowest sum which the treaty would allow, and the highest at twelve dollars. And yet adjacent to Leavenworth, ten thousand dollars have been offered for a Government title to ten acres. The average appraisement per acre is said to be one dollar and seventy-five cents.

Speculators some time ago intended to enter upon the reservation and laid off a town called "Leavenworth." The lots, 2,500 in number, are appraised at from $8 to $10 each, only by those officially appointed to fix the valuation. The average is about $8 10 a lot.

The sale will be held in the Fort. Associations of speculators, relying upon the general ignorance concerning the value of the lands, have completed their arrangements to buy the whole tract.

The Department, it is said, desires the sixty or eighty settlers who have made actual improvements in the town, to have their lots at the appraisement, the other lots to be sold at their real value. So with the lands. The Delawares themselves own the lands, which are to be sold for their benefit.

Additional European News by the Steamer Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The late hour at which the *Niagara* arrived last night rendered it impossible to dispatch the whole of her news in season for the morning editions. The following is the concluding part of the Liverpool correspondent's news summary:

The *Niagara* passed the following ships: Sept. 28, 10 A. M., in lat. 51° 13', lon. 14° 9', a steamer bound east, supposed to be the *City of Baltimore*; Oct. 4, at noon, in lat. 49° 49', lon. 21° 10', United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, bound east.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 27—6½ P. M.

It is rumored at Vienna that some Austrian ships-of-war are ordered to Naples as a Squadron of observation. The news that Sardinia intends taking a part in the expedition to Naples is not confirmed.

Completion of the Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 8.

We are now in telegraphic connection with Baddeck, (Cape Breton, N. S.) The line from Baddeck to New-York, via Pictou, St. John, (N. B.,) Portland and Boston, is now nearly completed, and it is expected that regular telegraphic connection between this city and the United States will be opened about the middle of this month. The submarine cable—85 miles in length—between Cape Ray (N. F.) and Cape North, (Cape Breton, N. S.,) which was laid down last Summer, is found to offer no impediment to the telegraphic current.

Dr. Kane Declines a Public Dinner from the Philadelphia Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 9.

Dr. KANE has received an invitation from the merchants of this city to a public dinner; but he declines on account of the state of his health, which renders necessary his visiting Europe, fearing the effects of the coming Winter upon his constitution, almost ruined by the hardships of the Arctic voyage. He leaves here this afternoon for New-York, and will sail for Liverpool on Saturday in the *Baltic*.

Meeting of the Vermont General Assembly.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 9.

The General Assembly of Vermont convened to-day. The House organized by the choice of GEO. W. GRANDY, of Vergennes, as Speaker, and GEORGE R. THOMPSON, of Montpelier, Clerk. The vote for Speaker stood as follows: GRANDY, (Rep.,) 198, and H. L. WATSON, (Dem.,) 16. The Senate chose CHARLES H. CHAPMAN, of Ludlow, Clerk, and Rev. A. WEBSTER, Chaplain.

Mr. Peabody at Danvers.

DANVERS, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The very extensive programme for the reception of GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the London Banker, to this, his native town, was fully carried out. The procession embraced a military escort, the Fire Department, several bands of music, and a great turn out of citizens. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT made the principal speech at the dinner table.

Loss of the Steamer Genoa.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Genoa* sunk in the Missouri River near Nebraska City, on the 30th of September. Loss $18,000. Insured for $14,000.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 9.

There were six deaths by yellow fever in Charleston last Monday.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Niagara* left here at 2 o'clock this morning, and will be due at Boston about noon to-morrow.

The Baltimore Election Riots.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED—KNOW-NOTHINGS DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS—PISTOL-SHOTS AT RANDOM.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 9.

The order which generally characterised the polls in the earlier hours of yesterday was not maintained throughout the day. Individual combats and minor affrays occurred during the afternoon at a number of the polls; and at two, the Twelfth and Eighteenth, serious riots, leading to loss of life and serious injuries, resulted from the high state of excitement originated between the aforesaid contesting parties.

The most serious riot was enacted in and around the Lexington market-house. It commenced about three o'clock and continued for about two hours. The parties engaged in the disturbance were members of the New-Market Fire Company, and the "Rip Raps" and other political clubs. The affair commenced at the Twelfth Ward polls, about the middle of the day, when an effort was made by the Democrats to take possession. After they had been repulsed, the aggressors retreated to the engine house, and armed themselves with muskets and revolvers; they then took their position in the market-house, and began a heavy discharge of musketry directed towards the polls. The firing attracted a large crowd, among whom were the "Rip Raps," from the Fourteenth Ward polls. When these persons had congregated, a fierce attack was made upon them, which continued for a long time without intermission.

Several persons were killed, and a large number injured. Among those killed was an Irishman, whose name could not be ascertained, who was shot in the left breast on the corner of Paca and Lexington streets, whilst stooping to pick up a brick. The ball entered the left breast, and passed downwards. A man by the name of CHARLES BROWN was also killed whilst peaceably walking along the street. He resided in Chase street, and leaves a wife and three children.

Among the wounded are ROBERT KONIG, who was shot in the leg; a man named CROMER, also shot in the leg; GEORGE MINNICK, a flesh wound in the temple; ELIJAH LEE, shot in the side, not considered dangerously wounded; FRED. KONIG, shot in the back, considered to be dangerously wounded.

It was also rumored that two others by the names of SPARKS and MERRIT were killed, but we were unable to learn definitely whether such was the fact.

The combatants fought with the greatest determination and from the free and desperate use they made of the fire-arms with which they were provided, it is somewhat remarkable that a larger number were not killed. The New Market party held possession of the market and would rally from their engine-house after loading their pieces. Their opponents rallied in Green-street, south of the market. Both parties, thus prepared, would then carry on a guerilla warfare, firing at one another from the corners of the streets and from behind the pillars of the market, until their loads were exhausted, when they would retreat to their rallying points to prepare for another sally. All this was done with cool deliberation, and on the part of some of the combatants with an audacious courage which exhibited in a better cause would have merited praise. The stores and dwellings in the vicinity were all closed, and peaceably disposed people kept out of reach of danger; so that, as far as we can learn, with one exception, none but those who were parties to the conflict were either killed or wounded.

A desperate riot also occurred in the vicinity of the Eighth Ward. The foreign voters of the Ward took possession of the polls early in the day, and drove off several old residents who were holding Swann tickets. We saw a hundred of them chasing, with clubs and bricks, a man with slight make and small stature, who escaped into a grocery store on the corner of Forrest and Hillan streets. His offence consisted in holding Swann tickets. Information of this condition of affairs having been received at the up-town Wards, a large party belonging to American clubs started over to that vicinity. One part of them went along French-street and the other along Hillan-street; but they had scarcely reached the vicinity of the Eighth Ward polls, when they found themselves hemmed in by hundreds of infuriated opponents, a large number of whom were armed with muskets.

Both divisions of the "Rip-Raps" were compelled to retreat before the superior arms of their assailants, and finally came to a stand on Calvert-street, near Monument, where a severe fight took place, which lasted for two hours, continuing up Monument-street to the vicinity of the Washington Monument, the tree-boxes along the square being greatly cut with bullets. The Irishmen then took a position behind the trees in the vacant space between Centre and Monument streets, and a brisk firing was kept up for some time. One of the Eighth Ward men, named BRODERICK, was shot in the neck and mortally wounded. There was another of the same party shot in the groin, the ball passing out at the hip, producing a frightful and, it is thought, fatal wound. Another was shot in the side, and several others were shot in the legs and body, but not dangerously. One of them was in the act of capping his gun when a ball passed through his right hand.

Of the opposite party a number were shot, though none seriously except a young man named CARTER, who was fighting from the corner of the fence of Mount Vernon-square. He was first shot in the breast and fell to the sidewalk, and while in the act of trying to raise again to his feet a ball entered his right temple, wounding him mortally. The brain protruded from the wounds. He was carried off the ground by his friends.

A child of Mr. GRAHAM M. BAYLY, while standing at one of the upper windows of his father's residence, had its face slightly scratched by a ball.

A ball passed through the front door of the house of Mr. WILLIAM LEARY, in Waterloo-row, Calvert-street, and several other buildings received marks of the shots. The house at the corner of Centre and Calvert streets, was pretty well peppered. The railing of the porch was pierced by three balls, all within a space of two inches square.

A ball passed through the window of a house in French-street, east of North, and scratched the face of a child, without, however, doing it any serious harm.

After CARTER was shot, the up-town clubs fled and the other party retired to North-street, where they remained in ambush for an hour and then went up to the polls.

The Democrats held complete possession of the Eighth Ward polls throughout the day, and used every exertion to prevent their opponents from voting. The result is seen in a decrease of the American vote and an immense increase in the Democratic, a large number of the latter manifestly illegal. The vote is 1,200 less by 900 votes than it was in the year, whilst at least two hundred Americans were prevented from voting.

In the Eighteenth Ward there was considerable disorder growing out of the immense number of voters in the ward and the limited time for voting. Each party struggled to make their way to the polls, but the Americans, being in superior strength generally prevailed. The passage of the bill dividing the wards, defeated by the recreant Democratic members of the City Council, would have prevented this difficulty.

The other wards were generally quiet.

The city was in an uproar until a late hour last night, but no collisions, so far as we could learn, occurred.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 9.

Large parties of Democrats have been armed during the day, expecting an attack from the American Clubs. The Police are now prepared to maintain order.

The Maryland Contest in Baltimore.

From the Sun.

As the Wards came in it was very soon apparent that Mr. SWANN had achieved a steady gain upon the Congressional vote of last year, and by the time half of them were returned, his election was an established fact. Mr. SWANN'S majority over Mr. WRIGHT is 1,854 votes. Compared with the majority of Mr. HUME, two years ago, it exhibits a loss to the American party of 1,139 votes; while compared with the Congressional vote of last year it presents a gain to that party of 1,261 votes.

The choice of members of the City Council has resulted as follows:

For the first branch, 13 Americans and 7 Democrats.

For the second branch, 5 Americans and 5 Democrats.

The late Council consisted of 10 Americans, 9 Democrats, and one Independent in the first branch; and 8 Americans and 8 Democrats in the second branch.

The total number of votes polled yesterday amounted to 26,990, of which the Americans polled 13,892, and the Democrats 13,098.

The total number polled at the last Mayor's election, in 1854 was: Americans, 12,840; Democrats, 11,692—24,532.

The total number polled at the Congressional election, in 1855, was: Americans, 13,975; Democrats, 10,602—24,577.

The increase in the total vote of yesterday over that of 1854, is 1,358, and over that of 1855, is 413.

SWANN'S majority this year, 1,554.

THE ALBANY DEFALCATION.

Defalcation at the State House, Albany.

From the Albany and Argus of Yesterday.

The *Journal and Transcript* alludes to a rumored defalcation at the State House. The *Evening Journal* says: We learn, with regret, that a defalcation of $12,000 had been discovered in one of the Departments in the State House.

The affair is related thus: It has been the custom of the New-York auctioneers to send drafts to the Comptroller's Office in payment of auction duties, which drafts are indorsed by the Comptroller, and then passed to the Treasurer. Several of these drafts, thus indorsed, were taken by a clerk in the office to deposit with the Treasurer. Instead of doing so, however, it is said he put it in his pocket, and going to New-York, procured the cash.

This clerk is now absent from the city, and the consequence is, there can be no satisfactory explanation of the apparent deficiency exhibited by the books.

It is said that another similar transaction has been discovered, having been perpetrated while Hon. J. C. WRIGHT was Comptroller, but which was not discovered until now."

We have only to add that rumor, last evening, fixed the sum at $16,000, and, is positive that the missing clerk is a defaulter. His connections are in affluent circumstances, and eminently respectable, and he has hitherto enjoyed a fair reputation as a trustworthy man. A thorough investigation into the affair is now progressing at the Comptroller's Office. We understand that the alleged defaulter has gone into Pennsylvania.

From the Evening Statesman.

We regret to be called upon to state that Mr. A. W. LEE, one of the clerks in the Comptroller's Department of the State Government, has within the past eight or ten days absconded from this city, and that prior to his flight he stole from the Deputy Comptroller's desk a check for about $9,900, for which he obtained cash in New-York. The fact has already been alluded to in three or four of the Republican papers. In but a single instance, however, have they been influenced by no desire to keep the facts from the public, but have been acting simply in accordance with the request of the police, and for the furtherance of the ends of justice.

The circumstances as stated in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES are substantially correct, in so far as they relate to previous robberies by the same party under the administration of Comptroller WRIGHT. A statement of facts will show how far its implied censure of the present Administration is just.

Mr. LEE had charge of the auction duty books of the Comptroller's office under Messrs. FULLER, HUNT, and WRIGHT. He was thoroughly conversant with the duties of his office, and was considered, from his long experience, a valuable clerk. Upon the accession of the present State Administration, Mr. LEE was strongly recommended to Mr. BURROWS by three of his predecessors in the office, as well as by leading men in all the political parties, as a thoroughly competent and valuable clerk. He was appointed to the post he had previously filled, on the strength of these recommendations alone; the Comptroller being more desirous to bestow the appointments in his gift, upon competent and experienced men, than upon political favorites.

Some days since, a firm in New-York, who have been accustomed to pay the auction duties under protest, forwarded a check for some $9,900 to the Comptroller. The check, which would have been paid at once into the Treasurer's department, as are all securities of every description received in the Comptroller's office, was purloined by Mr. LEE, a fictitious indorsement made, and the money drawn from the bank in New-York. The loss of the check was not immediately observed; but owing to the strict and admirable manner in which all the books and accounts are kept in the Comptroller's office, under the new and rigid system instituted by Mr. BURROWS, the robbery could not long remain undetected.

As soon as it appeared that something was wrong in the accounts, a searching investigation was made, and the loss was at once detected. The robber having necessarily become aware that his crime was about to be exposed, fled from the city. The Comptroller immediately caused a strict examination of the books to be made, covering the period of Mr. LEE'S services in the department, and it was found that he had perpetrated similar thefts under the administration of Comptroller WRIGHT.

We have no desire to make accusations against any former administration; but we are justified in claiming especial credit for the present Comptroller, for the certain and speedy exposure of a system of robbery which had been practiced under a former administration without detection, either by the then Comptroller or his immediate successor.

The inference that the State will lose the amount stolen by Mr. LEE from the present Comptroller, is unfounded. Immediate steps will be taken to recover the account, and we have the best legal authority for stating that there is every probability that in this State it will succeed.

We may add, in addition to the above facts, that a "defalcation" in the Comptroller's Office, as the Department is at present managed, is an impossibility. No clerk in the office has the custody of any public funds; but all money is at once deposited, with every description of security that reaches the office, in the Treasurer's Department.

Pennsylvania Politics—Forney in the Field.

From the Philadelphia Daily Times, Oct. 9.

We have received the most indubitable testimony that there is a quiet caucus to be held between JOHN W. FORNEY and the other members of BUCHANAN'S campaign kitchen cabinet, and some of the leaders of the Fillmore party, in this city, to-day. The object is, if possible, to form a union electoral ticket for Pennsylvania. We only publish the fact in order that the public may be warned of the progress of events. We would like to see that ticket. If they agree upon one—published before the October election. We can predict that if these would-be leaders of the American party are discovered in the attempt to form such a union, they will be marked, execrated, execrated by their own party henceforth and forever.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Money Wanted—The Tax-Payers' Choicest Luxury.

It is a great comfort to citizens to be misgoverned. It is one of their luxuries. They pay for nothing so liberally. If there is any man in all the country who has not been in State Prison, and yet has a great fondness for other people's money, they try their prettiest to slip him into the management of the City Treasury. They believe in greasing the measure, not as the girl did in the *Arabian Nights*, to discover where the thieving is, but for the best Tax of aiding their servants' pocket what sticks to it. Not wishing to be personal, we won't call names, but would invite citizens to sit down to Father WALLWORTH'S excellent Manual of the Common Council, and turn slowly over its leaves, looking for an honest man—and when found, make a note of. There are a few honest rasli working for the City, but if you write their names one each upon your finger-nails, we suspect the nails of one hand might go black.

One of the favorite entertainments of New Yorkers is to grumble about their taxes. Set to lessen the taxes would make them as melancholy as an Englishman is when he misses for a week the soupy weather of London. Catering to this wholesome our public servants do what they can to increase our taxes yearly, and it must in conscience be said that they are very successful. The arrearages of the present year are likely to treble those of last year. In nearly every department the expenses largely exceed the appropriations asked for at the beginning.

That shrewd and efficient gentleman, Mr. JOSIAH ELLING, who assumes the delicate and difficult task of preventing the streets from being cleaned, has managed already to exhaust the $200,267 which was appropriated for his use, and before the 1st of January he doubtless will have expended not less than $475,000.

In the year 1851 the cost of this Department was about $185,000. Last year it was $350,000. Here is the moderate increase of $165,000 for one year. The appropriation for cleaning streets this year, is $319,234. Mr. ELLING exhausted this amount in the first six months, and as the Comptroller then refused to disburse any more, how the gentleman will get on till next January is best known to himself. In 1851 the cost of cleaning the streets was $170,000, less manure sold for $62,000. In 1855 Mr. ANDERSMITH ran up the cost to $288,000, less $90,000 for manure. Mr. ELLING will, in all probability, spend, this year, not less than $450,000 for cleaning the streets. Where does all this money go to? Where is the gentleman investing it?

The appropriation for the Department of Repairs and Supplies, over which N. S. BELAH presides, having under him JAMES IRVING, Superintendent of Public Buildings, is for the present year, $217,000, including street expenses and repairing pavements. This amount was all spent two months ago, and, estimating by the bills contracted and not yet paid, the whole expenditure for the year will exceed the appropriation by at least $120,000. It is known to the public that gross irregularities, not to say frauds, have lately been charged upon Mr. BELAH and Mr. IRVING, and are now undergoing investigation by a Committee of the Aldermen. This has been published, and the public are presumed to understand it.

These methods of wasting the public money do not begin to satisfy us. So, while some of our public servants, like the humble school-officers for instance, are working for nothing and finding themselves, others of them are vastly overpaid. The office of Sheriff of the county, now filled by our gentlemanly friend, JAMES C. WELLER, Esq., is supposed to put its occupant from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. These receipts are made up entirely of fees, as the office is not a salaried one. Now we are confident that 100 or more, highly respectable citizens can be had fully competent to discharge the duties of the office, and willing to do it for $2,000 a year.

J. J. DOANE, Esq., our Register, holds another fat berth, without nominal salary, and pockets about the same amount of fees. We may set this down as an annual loss to the City of at least $10,000.

The County Clerk's office is another department into which frugality might be introduced, to the benefit of tax-payers. Mr. CONNOLLY receives a yearly salary of $3,000, but with the fees allowed by law, his income is supposed to reach $15,000 or $20,000.

The Corporation Counselship, for which there is a lively scramble going on just now, is a salaried office of $10,000 per annum. A few years ago, Mr. HENRY E. DAVIES is said to have realized $100,000 from it in three years. Some outcry was made at the time, and his successor, Mr. ROBERT J. DILLON, compromised the matter by procuring the passage of a law by the Legislature, abolishing the fees, and fixing the salary at $10,000 per annum. Now there may be found a plenty of lawyers in this town both competent and willing to discharge the duties of this office from the 1st January next for half that amount annually.

Here are four municipal officers who together pocket nearly $50,000 more than a fair remuneration for their services. A few years ago these several officers were confined to a salary, but some political juggler, who thought the taxes of the City too light, persuaded the Legislature to bestow on the needy incumbents certain fees in addition.

Now we have nothing to say against these men personally, and some of them we are satisfied are entirely honest, only pocketing what are their perfectly legitimate fees—so long as the City is fool enough to let so large a sum go *legitimately* into their private purses. Election day will be upon us soon, when doubtless the groaning tax-payers will go up to the polls and by their votes help to redeem the worst spendthrifts of the City's money, or to replace the honest men by accomplished vagabonds, who will make it fly still faster. Then, returning to their office, their homes, their places of meeting, go on grumbling deeper and louder than ever that our taxes will be our ruin.

The Sale of the Crystal Palace.

"The extension of the lease of the Reservoir Square for the use of the Crystal Palace" formed the subject of deliberation for an Aldermanic Committee yesterday afternoon, Aldermen VALENTINE, MONAGHAN and GRIFFITHS being the parties to whom the matter had been referred. Mr. CUTLER opened the case for the opponents of the grant, urging that the stipulated annual rent of $1 had not been paid, and that the lease was therefore legally forfeited. Mr. WHITE, as receiver, had no right to ask an extension, no right to sell the property, nor even a right to accept a lease if granted; that the Crystal Palace has been and is a private speculation, and has no public significance, and that if the lease were extended, the building would have to be sold at auction; that the square was always intended and set apart as a public square, besides, lots had been bought in the neighborhood with the understanding that the Park was to be there, and this at prices nearly double that at which lots were sold at a short distance from the square. These points Mr. CUTLER offered to substantiate upon evidence, contending that the Charter would be violated by granting the extension of this lease.

Mr. DOWNEY, an old City Surveyor, appeared before the Committee and identified a map prepared by himself, of Reservoir-square. He said this ground was laid out for a public square, and that the lots adjacent were sold with this understanding.

The Schools.

The School-house known as "Old No. 12" was two stories high, besides the basement. The improvements which have made it New No. 13 consist of an additional story, raising the Primary Department to the light of day,—and two noble wings on either side, three stories high. The edifice now presents an imposing front of 100 feet on Madison-street, the main building being about 90 feet in depth. The basement has been added to the play-ground, very much doubtless, to the gratification of the pupils. New furniture, of the most approved pattern, has been placed in all the departments of the building. One feature of this building in the ample provision made for attending to the branches of Penmanship and Drawing, a the shape of a large room attached to each of the upper departments, furnished with special reference to those branches. The building is well ventilated, and was tested in this respect by the severe canvassing

LETTERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival in Charleston—Appearance of the Country and People.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CHARLESTON, Georgetown District, S. C.,
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856. }

I arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, some days since, on my way to Columbia, the capital of the State, where I propose to spend the coming Winter, for the purpose of learning the world theorized as to the Public Feeling, Public Policy, and Public Action of this extraordinary State.

From the earliest period of the Confederacy, and long before Calhoun moulded this State into its present attitude upon the Slavery question, the policy of South Carolina has been characterized by a degree of unity of purpose and indomitability of disposition which would well contrast with the complexity and vacillation which we observe in the legislation of other States. Internal controversy has been unknown here, however, and perhaps with good cause too; but the recent Sectional excitement, which has been made to permeate every State and Territory in the Union, has found no response upon the soil of South Carolina, but has been met with a cool indifference, as a matter of no practical importance to the people. Even the Presidential election is regarded as a mere contest for the loaves and fishes of office, and the people are waiting with perfect composure to see which party will succeed in obtaining the control of the Federal Government, that they may know which party to join, in order to secure the spoils of victory.

Of course, I am not prepared to say that this is the universal sentiment of the State, but I am satisfied that it is the sentiment of a vast majority of the people, and that the Fillmore movement, which has been inaugurated in other States, has not yet found a response here. The Democratic party is the only party which has any existence in South Carolina, and the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in Columbia on the 17th inst., for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Governor, will be the first political gathering of the kind which has been held in the State for many years. The Democratic State Convention of 1852 was the last which assembled, and that was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, in opposition to the Democratic nominee, who was then a candidate for re-election. The Democratic party was then divided into two sections, known as the Union and State Rights parties, and the latter party, having succeeded in electing their candidate, have remained in power ever since. The Union party, which was then in a minority, has gradually dwindled away, and is now scarcely known as a political organization.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled in Columbia on the 17th inst., was composed of delegates from all parts of the State, and was the largest political gathering which has been held in South Carolina for many years. The Convention was called to order by Governor Adams, and was organized by the appointment of Hon. Jas. L. Orr, of Anderson District, as President, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and Hon. Wm. Aiken, of Charleston District, was unanimously nominated by acclamation. Mr. Aiken is a wealthy planter, and resides on his plantation on the Savannah River, about twenty miles from the city of Charleston. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and is said to be a gentleman of fine abilities and of great popularity with the people. He is a man of few words, and is not a politician in the common acceptation of the term. He has never been a candidate for office before, and has never taken any active part in politics, but has devoted his time and attention to the cultivation of his plantation, and to the education of his children. He is a man of fine moral character, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a man of wealth, and is a fair representative of the wealthy class of planters in South Carolina, who have been the controlling power in the State for many years. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and is said to be a fine speaker, although he is not a politician in the sense of the word, and has never been a candidate for office before. He is a man of fine literary attainments, and is a graduate of the South Carolina College, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution for many years. He is a man of fine business habits, and is said to be a good financier. He is a man of great energy of character, and is a fine specimen of a Southern gentleman of the old school. He is a man of the people, and has always been identified with the agricultural interests of the State, and has never been a politician in the sense of the word. He is a man of fine conversational powers, and is a fine speaker, and is said to be a man of great firmness of character, and of unimpeachable integrity. He is a man who will not be trifled with, and who will not be bought or sold by any party or faction. He is a man who will not be a candidate for office unless he is called upon by the people, and who will not be a candidate for any office which he does not think he can fill with honor to himself and with benefit to the people. He is a man

Judge Mackaye and the Charleston Duel.

The people of the Charleston District have renominated Judge A. G. Mackaye for Congress, notwithstanding his declination in consequence of the result of the duel of his brother with Mr. Tarr. The Nominating Convention adopted an address and a series of resolutions, expressive of the highest confidence in the Judge's probity and integrity, but evasive of the issue which attended the duel. The result is that the Judge is again up for Congress, and will, probably, make a good run in this section, where it seems to be only necessary to the nomination for the highest honors of the State.

A Taco on Broadway.—McMaster of the Express's Journal Thomas Brandon Brandon, of the Jfail Mews, and Blair Brandon, of the Express, are all three united in the bonds of matrimony. Miss Brandon is the daughter of Colonel Brandon, and Major Brandon's niece.

Mackaye and Tarr.

What Saiter Gaxr Tarxs of Mr. MacMaster.

Commercial Advertiser, who enumerates Mrs. Gaing Gaup in lopsidity and eleavness of reasoning, has been greatly exercised by the scandalous letter of Mr. MacMaster on Col. Fremont's religion. The only decided opinion which we can gather from Mrs. Gaup's remarks is, that she cannot

"it does seem probable that Mr. MacMaster will put before the public, without loss of time, the evidence which he deems his justification for impugning Col. Fremont's veracity."

And that she "thinks with the Republican journals that Mr. MacMaster must either do this or lose position before the community of this City."

The difficulty in the way of Mr. MacMaster losing position in the very obvious one of not being able to lose that which you do not possess. We shall see, however, whether Mr. MacMaster will justify the opinion of his friends.

Fremont as Good as Buchanan.—Mr. W. H. Cressinay sends a letter to the Mobile Daily Advertiser, in which he attempts to prove, and no doubt it is so, that Fremont is as good a Union man as Buchanan, or any other Democrat. We feel quite sure that Mr. Brooks is mistaken here. Mr. Fremont is as good a friend to the South as Mr. Buchanan, and entirely safe and reliable.

Proposals for Supplies.

The Government of Arizona.—President Fillmore has appointed Mr. John N. Goodwin, late member of Congress from Maine, Governor of Arizona. He will leave for his post of duty on the 1st of April.

The Government Steamer Arctic.—The Government steamer Arctic, on board the steamship Panama, sailed from this port for Aspinwall on the 1st inst., with the mails and passengers for California. She will return to this port with the mails and passengers from California.

The Government Steamer Fulton.—The Government steamer Fulton, Capt. Hunt, sailed from this port for Aspinwall on the 1st inst., with the mails and passengers for California. She will return to this port with the mails and passengers from California.

The Government Steamer Panama.—The Government steamer Panama, Capt. Hollins, sailed from this port for Aspinwall on the 1st inst., with the mails and passengers for California. She will return to this port with the mails and passengers from California.

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CHAPTER I.

A CATASTROPHE.

The narrow, four-like continuation of Broadway "Down Town," is a very different affair from Broadway "Up Town." Not for above Twenty-fifth-street, on this same Broadway, stood a small frame house, neatly and tastefully painted, fenced some distance from the street, with a long garden in front. In this house—known not by any number, for it was in an uncertain locality, and the numbering of houses was then very irregular—there lived, in the year 1—, a family consisting of a widow and her daughter, Alice. Both were remarkably handsome women, and the latter, upon whom at that time our story principally turns, was a beauty of the first water. She was not above the middle height, but her figure was so perfectly moulded, and her movements so full of unconscious grace, that she appeared taller than she was. Her features were small and regular, and her complexion, though pale, was of a clear, healthy hue. Her eyes, which were of a deep dark brown, and her hair, which was of the same color, but several shades lighter, were the theme of admiration of all the young men of the neighborhood, who, like moths around a candle, were attracted by her beauty, and fluttered around her dwelling.

Alice Dacre was an only child, and her mother, a widow, had centred all her affections upon her. Mrs. Dacre was a native of Scotland, and had been married young to a gentleman who had died when his daughter was about fifteen years of age, leaving her sole heiress to a small property, which, though sufficient to maintain them in comfort, was not large enough to allow them to live in the style to which they had been accustomed during the lifetime of Mr. Dacre. Mrs. Dacre, therefore, had left the city, and taken up her residence in the house we have described, where she lived in a quiet, unpretending manner, which suited her reduced circumstances, and her own retiring disposition.

Alice had been educated at home by her mother, who had herself undertaken the charge of her daughter's instruction, and had performed the task in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon her abilities as a governess. Alice was not only a proficient in all the usual accomplishments of young ladies, but she had studied many branches of knowledge which are generally considered beyond the reach of females, and had made herself mistress of them. Her mother, who was a woman of strong mind, and who had herself received a superior education, had encouraged her daughter in her studies, and had been amply rewarded by the success which had attended her efforts.

Mrs. Dacre had a small circle of friends, who visited her frequently, and with whom she passed a few hours every evening in social converse. Among these friends was a family named Linsdale, consisting of a widow lady and her son, a young man about twenty-five years of age, who had been a playmate of Alice's in childhood, and had ever since been a favored visitor at the house. Mrs. Linsdale was a lady of considerable property, and her son, Arthur, was her only child. He had been educated for the profession of the law, and had been admitted to the bar, but he had no taste for the drudgery of a lawyer's office, and preferred living upon his mother's property to the labor necessary to obtain practice. He was a young man of handsome appearance, and pleasing manners, and was a favorite with all who knew him. He was a constant visitor at Mrs. Dacre's, and was generally the companion of Alice in her walks and rides, for which he had a decided taste, as he was a fine horseman, and kept a handsome saddle-horse for his own use.

Another frequent visitor at the house was Mr. Edward Linsdale, a cousin of Arthur's, who resided in the city, and was a merchant doing a large business. He was a man of about thirty-five years of age, and was considered very wealthy. He was a widower, and had an only child, a daughter, who was about the age of Alice Dacre. Mr. Linsdale was a man of fine appearance, and pleasing address, and was a general favorite in society. He was a frequent visitor at Mrs. Dacre's, and was supposed to be a suitor for the hand of Alice, although he was old enough to be her father. Mrs. Dacre was pleased with the attentions of Mr. Linsdale, as she considered him a man of wealth and position, and one who would be a desirable husband for her daughter. Alice, however, did not look upon him with favor, and treated him with a coldness which would have driven away any one who was not a determined lover. Mr. Linsdale, however, was not to be discouraged by the coldness of Alice, but continued his visits, and his attentions, which were unremitting, and which were apparently prompted by the most ardent affection, began to make an impression upon the heart of the young lady, who, although she disliked him, could not help feeling grateful for the kindness which he showed her, and the interest which he took in her welfare.

Mr. Linsdale had a son, a boy of about fifteen years of age, who was a pupil at a boarding-school in the city, and who was a favorite with Alice, who had been his playmate in childhood. Mr. Linsdale was a widower, and his son was his only child. He was a boy of a generous disposition, and was much attached to his father, who, although he was a man of strict principles, and of a rather severe disposition, was fond of his son, and was very indulgent to him. Harry, as the boy was called, was a great favorite with Alice, who had been his playmate in childhood, and who had always treated him with the kindness of a sister. Harry was very fond of Alice, and looked upon her as the most beautiful girl in the world, and was very proud of her friendship for him. He was a handsome boy, and was a favorite with all who knew him, on account of his frank, manly disposition, and his generous and affectionate nature.

Harry was a great favorite with Arthur Linsdale, who had taken a great interest in the boy, and had assisted him in his studies, and had taught him to ride and row, and had given him many lessons in manly sports, which had endeared him to the boy, who looked upon Arthur as a model of perfection, and who was never so happy as when in his company.

Harry was a frequent visitor at the house of Mrs. Dacre, and was a great favorite with her and her daughter, who looked upon him as a child, and treated him with the affection of a mother and sister. Harry was very fond of Alice, and looked upon her as the most beautiful girl he had ever seen, and he had often expressed his intention of making her his wife when he grew to be a man. Alice had laughed at the boy's declarations, and had treated them as the idle talk of a child, but Harry was in earnest, and was determined to make her his wife when he grew to manhood.

Harry was a boy of a very affectionate disposition, and was very much attached to his father, who was very fond of his son, and was very indulgent to him. Mr. Linsdale was a man of very strong passions, and was very much attached to Alice Dacre, and had determined to make her his wife, and had commenced his attentions to her with the intention of making her an offer of his hand and heart. He was a man of very handsome appearance, and of very pleasing address, and was a favorite with the ladies, and was considered a very desirable match by the mothers who had daughters to dispose of in marriage. He was a widower, and had been married for about ten years, and had lost his wife about two years after his marriage. He was very much attached to his wife, and had been very much grieved at her death, and had remained single for her sake, although he was frequently urged by his friends to marry again, as they considered it for the interest of his son that he should have a mother to look after his interests, and to take the place of the mother whom he had lost.

Mr. Linsdale had been a frequent visitor at the house of Mrs. Dacre for about a year before he had declared his intentions to Alice, and had been received by her with the greatest kindness, as she looked upon him as a friend of her mother, and as a friend of her own, and had no suspicion that he had any other feelings for her than those of friendship. She was therefore very much surprised when he declared his love for her, and asked her to become his wife. She was very much distressed at the idea of refusing the hand of a man who had been so kind to her, and who had been a friend of her mother's for so many years, and she was at a loss how to act. She knew that Mrs. Dacre would be very much displeased at her refusing the offer of Mr. Linsdale, as she had always looked upon him as a suitor for her daughter's hand, and she was afraid that her mother would think that she had encouraged him in his attentions to her, and had led him to believe that she would favor his suit. She was also afraid that Mr. Linsdale

POLITICAL NOTICES.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SIR: Let the Central Democracy of the City and County of New-York assemble at their usual Wards of meeting, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, (the 3d day of the month,) between the hours of 6 A. M. and 7 P. M. of that day, and then and there elect by ballot the following officers, to be voted for at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November aforesaid, viz:

A Governor in the place of MYRON H. CLARK.
A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of LUTHER BRADISH.
A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardenier.
An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Mumford.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased.
A Member of Assembly from each of the Districts in the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Member of Assembly from each of the Districts in the County of Westchester, (the 1st District to consist of the Towns of Yonkers, Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, Eastchester, Pelham, New-Rochelle, Scarsdale, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Rye, Bedford, Lewisborough, North Salem, Somers, Lewisboro, Yorktown, Cortlandt, Peekskill, Cortlandtown, Putnam Valley, Philipstown, Phillipstown, Kent, Carmel, Southeast, Patterson, Frederickstown, Dutchess, Pawling, Washington, Stanford, Northeast, Pine Plains, Clinton, Rhinebeck, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Pleasant Valley, Lagrange, Wappinger, Fishkill, Beekman, East Fishkill, Union Vale, Northeast, Milan, Red Hook, Northeast

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Merchants' Exchange, 3d-av. and 4th-st. Deposits made on or before Saturday the 10th October will bear interest from Oct. 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $600 and under, and at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums over $600. Bank open daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS P. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 5 Chatham-sq. (3 doors from Chatham-st.), and 2 Division-st. (3 doors from Bowery).—Deposits made on or before Tuesday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS P. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV. corner of 53d-st., open daily from 9 till 3, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest on deposits of $600 and under, 6 per cent.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Pres't.
JOHN ALLEN, Sec. pro tem.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, SEPT. 29, 1866.—The session for Odessa for the institution for the ensuing year will be held at this place, on TUESDAY, the 16th of October next.
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BRYCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV. corner of 53d-st., open daily from 9 till 3, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest on deposits of $600 and under, 6 per cent.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Pres't.
JOHN ALLEN, Sec. pro tem.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., open daily from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and 4 to 7 P.M. on Monday, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $600. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
JAS. R. KEATOR, Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1866.

DOSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK, 561 THIRD-AVENUE, corner of 57th-st.—All moneys deposited in this Bank from this date, to the 15th inst., inclusive, will draw interest from the 1st inst. Banking hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

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CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 9 Pine-st. (Corner Western Buildings).—CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—The Company having on the capital paid in, and accruing thereon, a clear surplus of $200,000 over all liabilities, are prepared to receive applications and to issue Policies on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
JOHN HALSEY, Vice-President.
WM. H. HUSSEY, Secretary.
JOB. L. CASE, Actuary.
EDWARD WOOD, Assistant Secretary.
WM. DENNISTOUN, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
WM. M. ARANT, Assistant Secretary.
JOHN D. WARREN, Assistant Secretary.
EDWARD CHARLTON, Assistant Secretary.
CHARLES ELY, Assistant Secretary.

A 7 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ætna Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 2d day of October, at 12 o'clock M., when a Dividend of Seven per cent. will be declared, payable on and after the 15th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 1st inst. and open on the 16th inst.
By order of the Board.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

FURNITURE—OVER ONE HUNDRED SUITES of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber furniture, mirrors, &c., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers are requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at low prices. Also, 100 pairs fine Brussels carpets, all of my own importation, and other goods in the line of my business. Sales in the store, 108 Fulton-st., near Nassau.
D. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—500th edition, 400 pages, 100 engravings, 6 colored plates, cloth, $2 each. Some of the plates are taken from Lisfranc's anatomy of the male and female, and are particularly requested to be examined by those who are about to marry, as they show the natural effects of early and secret habits. Lisfranc's anatomy of the male and female, are particularly requested to be examined by those who are about to marry, as they show the natural effects of early and secret habits. All orders must be addressed to D. LARMONT, Box 4,586 P. O., New-York.

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FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS AND PARLORS, with Bedroom and Board, at No. 5 Bleecker-st., corner of Broadway. Also, a few single rooms.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid for the detection of any person or persons who shall hereafter break into the premises of the subscriber, No. 1 Dey-st., and steal therefrom any goods, wares or merchandise, or who shall break into the premises of the subscriber, No. 1 Dey-st., and steal therefrom any goods, wares or merchandise, and the same shall be recovered by the subscriber, or the person or persons